will take a pretty long time. We are keen that this scheme is implemented effectively, whatever may be the blocks, whether it is this State or that State. As far as the first question of the hon. Member is concerned whether the demands of the States are being met—specially, he mentioned about Karnataka—I would say that the demands of all the States are met according to a certain scale. Sometimes, the allotment is more. Offtake is less. But no State is being discriminated against. We are doing our best and we shall see that their demands are met because the Prime Minister is very keen about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Lakshmanna you will have your supplementary later on. Next question.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Sir, I may be allowed now that you have called me.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: There are very few questions.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Professors are absent-minded.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Actually, I was caught in something very important. Sir, the North-Eastern Region, which is mostly tribal, is facing the problem in regard to supply of foodstuffs. States like Manipur, for example, continue to lift it from somewhere else, from Guwahati or some other place. Of course, the transportation charges will be reimbursed. But what is happening is that they are finding it difficult to implement this. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will see to it that these things are delivered to the States in the North-Eastern Region in their own State capitals so that the problem of transportation will not be a bottleneck for them.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to assure the hon. Member that the Government is equally concerned as he is rightly feeling, about the North-Eastern States, where they have communications and transportation problems. We would like that in each State we could have godowns given to them. But building a godown everywhere is not so easy. But we are trying to rationalise the system. We have discussed it with the Chief Ministers and Ministers concerned to make it as easy as we can. In some areas, we are also helping them in the shape of giving some vans for delivery. Apart from transport subsidy, we give some vans to them so that they can distribute the foodstuffs. As far as the FCI godowns are concerned, we have already made an arrangement. We are scrutinising them. We have also asked some of the States to have their own Civil Supplies Corporations. Therefore, we are seized of the matter and we would like to give them as best as we can.

Production of Pulses

*327. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:†

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Pulses have improved during 1985-86 over that of the previous year;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the production of Kharif pulses has actually declined during the above period; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a)

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Suraj Prasad.

to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Production of pulses during the crop year 1985-86 was 12.97 million tonnes as compared to 11.96 million tonnes in 1984-85.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Production of Kharif pulses for the year 1985-86 was 4.45 million tonnes as compared to 4.77 million tonnes in 1984-85. The decline in production in 1985-86 was due to unfavourable weather conditions faced in some of the major pulses growing States during the Kharif season. Kharif pulses are mostly cultivated under rainfed conditions and are highly susceptible to pests and diseases besides abverse weather conditions. Under the All India Coordinated Research Project, new varities which are resistant to diseases like yellow mosaic virus and powdery mildew have been enolved for Moong and Urad. For Arhar, varieties resistant to wilt and sterility mosaic have been evolved. As a result of these measures, coupled with better agrotechniques and inter-cropping, it would be possible to reduce the losses in Kharif pulse crops.

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, इस प्रश्न का जो जवाब हम लोगों को मिला है उसके अनुसार दालों के उत्पादन में नगण्य वृद्धि हुई है और लगता यह है कि दालों के उत्पादन में एक तरह से गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है। बाजार में आजकल दालों की कीमत इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि बाकी लोगों के लिये यह एक दुर्लभ वस्तु बनती जा रही है, खास करके गरीबों के लिये यह एक असम्भव चीज बनती जा रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि दाल के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का कोई महत्वपूर्ण काम देश के अन्दर हो ताकि हम सभी लोगों को दाल मुहैय्या कर सकें। अभी सरकार ने जिन कीमतों की घोषणा की है वह ज्यादा लाभप्रद कीमत नहीं हैं। यह भी एक कारण है जिससे देश के अन्दर दाल के उत्पादन में उचित वृद्धि नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार दालों के लिए लाभप्रद कीमतों की घोषणा करेगी? अभी जो आपने घोषणा की है वह लाभप्रद कीमत नहीं है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो लाभप्रद कीमत सरकार ने अभी घोषित की है उन पर पुनः विचार करके क्या वह लाभप्रद कीमतों की पुनः घोषणा करेगी? वह जो हैं वह लाभप्रद कीमत नहीं है, सपोर्ट प्राइस हैं। दोनों दो चीजें हैं इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार लाभप्रद कीमत की घोषणा करेगी। दूसरी बात ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You stop now. You can put a second supplementary as long as this one.

श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लों : चेयरमैन साहब, आप ठीक कह रहे हैं कि दाल की पैदावार कम है और कीमतें भी बढ़ रही हैं। यह इसलिये कि इस बीच मौसम भी खराब रहा और इस पर एक किस्म की बीमारी लग गई जिस पर अब कन्ट्रोल पाया जा रहा है। जहां तक आपने कहा कि कीमतें जो हमने अभी चंद दिन पहले बढ़ाई हैं उससे ज्यादा बढ़ानी चाहिए तो यह तो कास्ट एण्ड प्राइस कमीशन ने जो नये प्राइस सुझाये, जो कीमतें बढ़ाई और जैसा मैंने सदन में कहा है कि सब बातों को देखकर और उसमें थोड़ा बहुत रेमुनरेटिव मारजिन छोड़कर बढ़ाई गई हैं। इसलिये यह इससे ज्यादा बढ़ भी नहीं सकती। आपने देखा है कि वह काफी बढ़ाई गई हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have lost the thrust of the question. What the hon. Member said, you are only giving the support price, but you are not giving the remunerative price and that is why the pulses' production is not increasing. Have you any answer to this?

श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लों : मैंने कहा है कि कीमतें जब भी बढ़ाते हैं, कास्ट एण्ड प्राइस कमीशन रेमुनरेटिव मारजिन देखकर ही बढ़ाती है।

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : दूसरी बात मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक दालों के संबंध में कोई उत्तम बीज किसानों को मुहैय्या नहीं किये गये हैं तो क्या सरकार इनको मुहैय्या करेगी? इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि खरीफ में जो इसके उत्पादन में कमी आई है उसका कारण सरकार ने कहा है कि कुछ बीमारियों के कारण जो खरीफ की दाल की फसल है उसका उचित उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता है। महोदय, मैं देहात से आता हूं और इसके बारे में मुझे जानकारी है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि खरीफ की दाल खासकर चना और केसरी ऐसी दालें हैं जो बिहार में धान की फसल के साथ या इस फसल के कटने के बाद बोई जाती है। आजकल धान की फसल में यूरिया खाद दिया जाता है और उस यूरिया खाद के चलते इन दालों, चना और केसरी दाल के उत्पादन में ह्रास हो रहा है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इसकी कोई जांच कराएगी कि इसका क्या प्रधान कारण है और यूरिया खाद के चलते इन दोनों दालों की फसलें क्यों सूख जाती हैं?

श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लों : जनाब, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि इस साल तो बढ़ा है। सबसे ज्यादा पैदावार जो पहले हुई थी वह 13.15 मिलियन टन थी। बाद में वह 12 पाइन्ट कुछ हो गई। इस साल हम इससे ज्यादा उम्मीद रखते हैं। 13 पाइन्ट कुछ पिछला रिकार्ड था। इस साल हमें बहुत अच्छी उम्मीद है। आपने यूरिया और दीगर बातों का जिक्र किया है इस बारे में मुझे कहीं से यह नहीं बताया गया है कि खाद की वजह से कमी हुई है।

श्री सूरज प्रसाद : धान में खाद देने से वह सूख जाता है, आप इसकी जानकारी करिये।

श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लों : मेरे पास कोई ऐसी चीज देखने को नहीं आई है कि कहीं पर ऐसा हुआ है। इस बारे में हम यही कह सकते हैं कि जो कुछ भी उपाय हो सकते हैं हम करेंगे। लेकिन मेरे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है, कि किसी एरिया में ऐसा हुआ है। आपने यह जो सूचना दी है, इसको हम देखेंगे।

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: Sir, according to the statement, the production is 12.97 million tonnes. But what is the target I am told the target is 14.9 million tonnes. Why could the Government not achieve the target?

According to the FAO's Year Book, India will be always having a shortage of 2 million tonnes of pulses every year. There are so many factors. The non-availability of high yielding seeds is one of the reasons. Secondly, I contradict the Minister on the issue of procurement prices. While compared to the procurement prices of rice and wheat, the procurment price is very much low. Thirdly, Government is not paying attention to water management. If proper and timely irrigation is provided, there is every scope for increasing production. And finally, the farmers are not given timely incentives. Because more than 60 per cent of the producers of oilseeds are small farmers...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is about pulses, not oilseeds. It is all right. You substitute pulses.

SHRI M. KADHARSHA: What steps the Government is going to take in this direction? Moreover productivity also is very low in India while compared to the USA where it is more than 1217 kilos per hectare and China where it is 1239 kilos per hectare. In India it is only 513 kilos per hectare. So what steps is the Government taking to increase productivity?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Sir, the hon. Member has mixed up pulses and oilseeds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He meant only pulses.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: He said that there are some disparities between the yields. That is what he asked. I can say that the 1984-85 figure for India is 526. Whereas we compare with our neighouring countries very well—Pakistan is 510—we cannot favourably compare with China where it is 1321. But I think he is very much right that so far as yield and productivity are concerned, it should be our very special effort to see that these increase. We are doing some research work in this field. We are having some sort of exchange of information with other countries—Australia and others—and in course of time we might—I think I am quite definite—in a couple of years or so we will come up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you have not answered the question at all. His first point was that your target was 14 million tonnes, you have achieved only 12.9 million tonnes, what is the reason? Number two is, the price which you pay for paddy is higher and, therefore, people are not tempted to cultivate pulses. Then the third question is about the relative productivity.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Sir, as I told the other day, we have given quite remunerative prices. For gram between 1979-80 and 1987-88 seasons we have gone up to one hundred per cent. For the other crops we have gone, in some cases up to Rs. 5/- and in some other cases a little more in the first one year. It is not because of lack of prices but because of some other reasons like weather, diseases and other conditions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी द्वारा दिये गये उत्तर से सम्बन्धित मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। मान्यवर, 1985-86 से आपके प्रोडक्शन में वृद्धि हुई है। मैं आपसे स्पेसिफिकली पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपका टारगेट क्या था और आपने कितना एचीव किया है? खरीफ के बारे में आपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में (डी) भाग में बताया है कि उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। आप यह बताएं कि आपका आल इण्डिया का टारगेट क्या था? आपने लिखा है कि

"Pulses are highly susceptible to pests and diseases."

गरीब आदमी, छोटा आदमी ही दलहन की खेती करता है और आपने स्वयं यह कहा है कि पलसेज हाइली ससेप्टीबल टू पेस्ट्स एण्ड डिसीजेज हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कीटनाशक इनसेक्टीसाइड्ज और पेस्टीसाइड्ज की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा हैं और यह छोटे और गरीब किसानों की शक्ति के बाहर हैं। इसीलिए आपकी पर हेक्टअर ईल्ड भी कम है इस दृष्टि से आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ताकि इनकी प्राइसेज घट जाएं?

श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लों: हमारी जरूरत 14.8 मिलियन टन की है। प्रोडक्शन पिछले साल 12 प्वाइंट कुछ हुआ इस साल पूरा तो नहीं... (व्यवधान)

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : आप इतना बता दें कि पहले का आपका टारगेट क्या था और पार्ट (बी) में इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि खरीफ का घटा है। यह भी बताएं कि कीटनाशक दवाओं के हाई प्राइसेज को कम करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री जी० एस० ढिल्लो : टारगेट तो सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी का है। हम अभी 14.8 से पीछे हैं। इस साल उम्मीद है कि 13 से ऊपर हो जाएगा फिर भी ओवर एण्ड अबव 14 होगा तो हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो सकेंगे। हमारा टारगेट सेल्फ सफिशियेंसी का ही है।

श्री विरेन्द्र वर्मा : इनसेक्टीसाइड्ज का कुछ नहीं बताया जबकि यह खुद कह रहे हैं कि पलसेज आर हाइली सस्टेटीबल टू पेस्ट्स एण्ड डिसीजेज । इन के हाई प्राइसेज को दृष्टि में रख कर आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Sir, I did not deny what are the factors which cause the deficiencies. One of the factors is, there are some diseases which I mentioned in my main reply, and we are seriously tackling that problem. I don't hide anything from you.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, the other day, while discussion on another subject was taking place, the honourable Minister stated that they were planning to have a breakthrough in the production of pulses through some Australian collaboration. I would like to ask him what are the details of that and what is the progress in respect of that because pulses are a very important item in which we have been lagging behind.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Can you repeat it, Sir?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: You had said the other day, in reply to a debate, I think on Copra and other boards, that you are trying to have a break-through in the productivity, not production, of pulses, with some Australian collaborators with whom you have some agreement. What is the progress of that collaboration and what have you done about that?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: This is about pulses. We are trying to have some headway in research and technology. We have now exchange of know-how, on germ plasma some other knowledge with the Queensland Province of Australia. We think that we are now at the same level as the research there. That we have one with the main idea that there should be an increase of productivity. Even now we are able to have a little more productivity and more production because of the exchange of knowledge and research.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: In the reply to part it has been admitted that the production of Kharif pulses have declined. The reasons for this has been said to be that the Kharif pulses are mostly cultivated to accede to Bangladesh pressure to are highly susceptible to pests and diseases. Now new varieties are being evolved through the All-India Coordinated Research Project. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the process adopted by the All-India Coordinated Research Project to reach in all the States and whether a similar research project is available in Bihar or not because Bihar is a rain-fed area.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Bihar is very much a part of the country, and the research is the same as can be available for all the other States. Bihar cannot be an exception to this.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Sir, part (b) of the question seeks to know the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard. One of the standing remedial measures is the application of the crop-insurance scheme. Would the Minister inform this House how much relief has been granted under the crop-insurance scheme precisely in a situation like this?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: About how much amount has been paid, you know I have no information with me. But if you like, I can pass it on to him later on.

श्रीमती शान्ती पहाड़िया : श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि यह नया बीज जो दाल का चलाया है, खरीफ की फसल के बाद जो बोया जाता है, उसमें कितना उत्पादन आज तक

लिया है, और यह जो बोया जाता है, पानी की कमी से इसकी पैदावार नहीं होती है? इसलिए नहीं होती है कि कुएं आजकल बहुत उतर गये हैं। मेरा सुझाव है मंत्री जी से इसमें अगर कुओं को और गहरा खोदा जाए, तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी। इसके साथ-साथ जो दवायें हैं--इसमें कीड़े भी बहुत लगते हैं, हरियाली के ऊपर वह आते हैं--तो क्या इसका भी कुछ उपयोग करेंगे?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: She is asking information about soyabean. This is connected with the pulses. If she is so keen, I can pass on the information.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the masses of this country and low-income group people cannot have the luxury of having vegetables. They want *dal* with *roti*. Sir, the production of pulses for the year 1974-75—I do not remember the correct year—was much more than what it is today. In ten years it has not gone to the extent it should have gone. Sir, the reason is that this is a very high-risk crop. Time and again I had suggested in the House that for pulses the crop-insurance scheme should be throughout the country, but there is no response. There should not be any insurance premium on this crop because it is a high-risk crop, mostly cultivated by small farmers. If this is done, Sir, the farmers will go in for producing this crop. I want to know whether the Agriculture Ministry has sent proposals to the Finance Ministry to see that this scheme of insurance is extended throughout the country for these two crops and without any premium.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Sir, this is having priority because it connected with *dal roti*. The member gave the figures. The highest level was 13.15 million tonnes during the crop year 1958-59. And later on...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wanted for the earlier year 1974-75 and also 1975-76.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: Yes, he is asking about the years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, the point is that in 1974-75 or 1975-76 the production was higher. Now it has gone down in spite of what you have said.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: That is why I want to tell you that in 1975-76 it was 13.04. It fell and it was only in 1985-86 that it came up to 12.97. In between there was a fall, as I have already mentioned, because of the various factors.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: What about crop insurance?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: I have no information about the crop insurance right now.

DR. (SHRIMATI SAROJINI MAHISHI: Pulses are protein-food for the poor people. They cannot afford to use milk and other things. Farmers have a tendency to go in for cash crops which are giving them remunerative prices. As a result they are not inclined to go in for pulses. It is a short-duration crop and also a light irrigation crop. So, I would like to know whether the Government intends to decide a cropping pattern for different areas where irrigation is available and where irrigation is not available and how soon they are going to do that.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: We are having re-assessment of the whole country to base it on agro-climatic conditions and the crops which can be more successful there. We are also thinking on persuading the people to lay less emphasis on the conventional cereal crops and more on oilseeds and pulses.